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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/506,374	09/02/2004	Gerald Adams	J3651(C)	1186
201 7590 10/12/2007 UNILEVER INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY GROUP 700 SYLVAN AVENUE, BLDG C2 SOUTH ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NJ 07632-3100			EXAMINER MAHYERA, TRISTAN J	
			ART UNIT 4173	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 10/12/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/506,374

Applicant(s)

ADAMS ET AL.

Examiner

Tristan J. Mahyera

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 October 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) H6 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 05/20/2005.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claims 2-14 and 16 are objected to because of the following informalities: These claims recite "**A** hair treatment composition..." however, dependent claims must be drawn to "**The** hair treatment composition..." in order to properly define the invention. Appropriate correction is required.
2. Claims 9-14 are objected to because of the following informalities: While not limiting, the preamble of claims 9-14 must reflect the intended use of claim 1, specifically "**The hair treatment** composition of claim...". Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
4. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
5. Claim 16 provides for the use of a composition, but, since the claim does not set forth any steps involved in the method/process, it is unclear what method/process applicant is intending to encompass. A claim is indefinite where it merely recites a use without any active, positive steps delimiting how this use is actually practiced.

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Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed recitation of a use, without setting forth any steps involved in the process, results in an improper definition of a process, i.e., results in a claim which is not a proper process claim under 35 U.S.C. 101. See for example *Ex parte Dunki*, 153 USPQ 678 (Bd.App. 1967) and *Clinical Products, Ltd. v. Brenner*, 255 F. Supp. 131, 149 USPQ 475 (D.D.C. 1966).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

8. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

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not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

9. Claims 1-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over FRECHET et al. (US 2002/0160026) in view of SLACK et al (Macromolecules 1998, 31, 8503-8508) and in view of ADAMS et al (US 2002/0098214).

10. FRECHET discloses a cosmetic composition comprising a thermoplastic elastomer having a backbone comprising at least a proportion of C-C bonds and two or more flanking polymers. See paragraph [0014]. The resulting copolymer can be an ABA block copolymer, see paragraph [0022]. The cosmetic composition can be used for hair treatment, specifically hair styling, and comprise a cosmetically acceptable diluent or carrier and may contain a fragrance or perfume, see Abstract and paragraph [0080]. The flanking and core polymers of the ABA copolymer are typically selected in a manner so as to produce a block copolymer with balanced hydrophilic/hydrophobic character. The copolymer may be, for example, soluble in water, ethanol or mixtures thereof or soluble in other cosmetically acceptable diluents or carriers. See paragraph [0028]. The A group can be made of numerous compounds, preferably based on the monomer of dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate, see paragraph [0058] line 8. Compositions of FRECHET contain the polymer in an amount ranging from 0.01% to 30%, more preferably from 0.1 to 10%, even more preferably from 0.1 to 5% by weight. See paragraph [0080]. FRECHET also teaches the use of any conventional propellant to deliver the material as foam or as a fine, uniform spray. See paragraph [0086]. The

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level of propellant can be adjusted as desired but is generally from about 3% to about 30% by weight based on total weight for mousse compositions and from about 15% to about 50% by weight based on total weight for aerosol hair spray compositions. See paragraph [0086]. Additionally a surfactant can be present at a level of from about 0.01% to about 7.5% by weight based on total weight of the composition. See paragraph [0086]. The use of a structurant or thickener is taught and can be added an amount of from 0.01% to 10% by weight. See paragraph [0088]. A cosmetic method of treating hair by applying the composition is disclosed in claims 29-31.

FRECHET does not specifically teach the use of poly(ethylene glycol) as the B group or the use of a divalent linker group having the formula $-C(O)-C(CH_3)_2-$. However, FRECHET does suggest or motivate one to make a copolymer that can be produced relatively readily and have properties to make it soluble in water and ethanol, see paragraph [0013] and [0029]. Furthermore, the B component is taught to be a "soft block" see paragraph [0024].

SLACK teaches the use of Poly(ethylene glycol) as the B component in an ABA copolymer taking into account hydrophobic/hydrophilic properties of the B block, specifically its water-soluble properties, see introduction.

ADAMS teaches the use of divalent linker groups containing a carbonylalkylene from 2-7 carbon atoms wherein $-C(O)-C(CH_3)_2-$ can be defined, see claim 4.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the instant invention to make and use a hair treatment composition comprising an ABA block polymer with a divalent linker and Poly(ethylene glycol) as the

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B group, thus resulting in the practice of the instantly claimed invention with a reasonable expectation of success.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tristan J. Mahyera whose telephone number is 571-270-1562. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday 9am-4pm EST. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ardin H. Marschel can be reached on 571-272-0718. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/TJM/


CECILIA TSANG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER